

12 GEORGE V

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

A. 1922

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 35—1922]

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. B. BENNETT,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

To the Hon. R. B. BENNETT, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

The number of inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 2,150, as compared with 1,931 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 2,058.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatche- wan	Total
In custody April 1, 1920.....	615	520	306	156	114	34	186	1,931
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	337	226	168	83	81	7	80	982
By transfer.....	7	2		27				36
By forfeiture of parole.....			2					2
By revocation of license.....	1							1
From reformatories.....		2	4					6
From military courts.....	1	2						3
From asylum.....					1			1
By recapture.....					2		2	4
From court orders.....			3					3
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	90	66	59	26	23	6	38	308
By parole.....	110	108	76	30	16	5	29	374
By deportation.....	20	10	11	9		2		52
By death.....	2	10	2	2	1		2	19
By pardon.....	1				3			4
By transfer.....		2	1	1	3	27	2	36
By order of court.....		3	1	3			1	8
By return to provincial authorities.....	3	1		2	2			8
By escape (asylum).....	1							1
By escape.....	2				4	1	2	9
Remaining March 31, 1921.....	732	555	330	193	146		194	2,150

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FARM

	Acre cultivated	Hay land	Value of products
			\$ cts.
Kingston.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,350 30
St. Vincent de Paul.....	140	140	11,674 31
Dorchester.....	116 $\frac{7}{16}$	300	19,708 72
Manitoba.....	397	375	7,471 47
British Columbia.....	34	9	6,161 25
Saskatchewan.....	372	85	14,266 14

HOSPITAL

	Cases treated in dispensary	Cases treated in hospital	Per capita cost
Kingston.....	4,322	507	\$1 46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	11,398	389	1 73
Dorchester.....	3,694	30	1 95
Manitoba.....	1,302	154	83
British Columbia.....	595	11	83
Saskatchewan.....	2,109	34	56

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH)

British—			
Canada.....	1,277		
England and Wales.....	160		
Ireland.....	39		
Scotland.....	31		
Other British countries.....	14		
			1,521
Foreign—			
United States.....	199		
Austria-Hungary.....	108		
Russia.....	83		
Italy.....	72		
Roumania.....	28		
China.....	21		
France.....	10		
Norway and Sweden.....	13		
Other foreign countries.....	95		
			629
			2,150

CREEDS

Christian—			
Roman Catholic.....	1,052		
Anglican.....	356		
Methodist.....	207		
Presbyterian.....	207		
Baptist.....	113		
Lutheran.....	37		
Greek Catholic.....	73		
Other Christian creeds.....	53		
			2,098
Non-Christian—			
Buddhist.....	12		
Hebrew.....	34		
Other non-Christian creeds.....	6		
			52
			2,150

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

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AGE

Under 20 years..	289
20-30 years..	969
30-40 years..	479
40-50 years..	242
50-60 years..	130
Over 60 years..	41
	2,150

SOCIAL HABITS

Abstainers..	590
Temperate..	1,092
Intemperate..	468
	2,150

CIVIL CONDITION

Single..	1,456
Married..	626
Widowed..	68
	2,150

RACIAL

White..	2,019
Coloured..	67
Indian (native)..	31
Indian (half-breed)..	8
Mongolian..	25
	2,150

EXPENDITURE, 1920-21

	Gross Expenditure	Net Expenditure			
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	451,006 78	72,995	44	378,011	34
St. Vincent de Paul.....	318,501 81	15,282	47	303,219	34
Dorchester.....	238,192 39	23,019	06	215,173	33
Manitoba.....	158,176 14	30,105	23	128,070	91
British Columbia.....	142,410 10	8,070	83	134,339	27
Alberta.....	54,996 31	5,387	22	49,609	09
Saskatchewan.....	257,406 91	7,849	07	249,557	84
Totals.....	1,620,690 44	162,709	32	1,457,981	12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY

	1918-19	1919-20		1920-21
		\$	cts.	
Kingston.....	241,131 78	283,636	96	378,011 34
St. Vincent de Paul.....	181,907 86	229,171	61	303,219 34
Dorchester.....	125,922 74	156,950	94	215,173 33
Manitoba.....	69,197 17	84,560	62	128,070 91
British Columbia.....	79,300 67	82,822	96	134,339 27
Alberta.....	78,388 79	104,460	64	49,609 09
Saskatchewan.....	87,660 79	88,135	87	249,557 84
Totals.....	863,509 80	1,029,739	60	1,457,981 12
Average daily population.....	1,530	1,832		2,058

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PER CAPITA STATEMENT

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	355 59	329 26	356 30	520 08	731 17	1,156 97	472 85
Maintenance of convicts.....	134 89	103 64	125 90	112 79	129 10	90 57	149 36
Discharge expenses.....	11 70	8 35	14 74	14 38	12 64	56 20	18 38
Working expenses.....	98 93	44 05	67 46	123 83	85 02	75 47	160 86
Industries.....	44 65	24 16	37 58	32 70	23 64	325 30	55 32
Land, buildings and equipment.....	64 46	27 60	106 35	70 61	106 94	461 06	397 73
Miscellaneous.....	10 71	1 78	3 52	5 71	17 11	129 96	2 08
Revenue per capita.....	111 61	27 49	70 40	166 33	63 05	179 57	43 13

ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1920..	\$ 305,789 00
Gross expenditure, 1920-21..	1,620,690 44
	\$1,926,479 44

DEDUCT

Supplies on hand March 31, 1921..	\$348,107 35
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue..	75,000 00
	\$423,107 35
Net cost..	\$1,503,372 09
Cost per capita..	730 50
Cost per capita per diem..	2 00

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	1919	1920	1921
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	1,002,127 00	1,173,073 00	1,620,690 00
Net expenditure.....	863,509 00	1,029,739 00	1,457,981 00
Actual cost.....	901,003 00	1,067,959 00	1,503,372 00
Cost per capita.....	588 89	582 95	730 50
Cost per capita per diem.....	1 61	1 60	2 00
Average daily population.....	1,530	1,832	2,058

The last days of the year 1919-20 marked the closing of the Alberta penitentiary, and the year 1920-21 was begun with six instead of, as previously, seven institutions.

The inmates of the Alberta penitentiary were divided between the Saskatchewan and Manitoba institutions, and the officers who accepted transfer were distributed amongst Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Kingston.

The warden of Alberta penitentiary was transferred to Kingston to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer to Ottawa, in July, 1919, of Mr. R. R. Creighton, who for five years had been warden of that institution.

The warden of Dorchester, Mr. A. B. Pipes, resigned on March 31, 1920, and Mr. G. S. Malepart, warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, resigned on February 28, 1921, the former having served over thirty and the latter over forty years.

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W. J. Carroll, deputy warden of British Columbia penitentiary, who had been in the service over thirty-four years, resigned on November 5, 1920. D. O'Leary, who had been in the service of the Dominion Government thirty-eight years, resigned on October 31, 1920.

L. H. Chambers, deputy warden of the Dorchester penitentiary, resigned on December 1, 1920. He had over thirty-four years' service to his credit.

Mr. W. Meighen, deputy warden of the Alberta penitentiary, was promoted to be warden of that institution, and after dismantling same, and shipping all material to other penitentiaries, was transferred to Dorchester on August 1, 1920, in like position.

The wardenship of St. Vincent de Paul had not been filled at the close of the fiscal year, and J. D. Fitzgibbon, deputy warden, was acting-warden in charge. Of the seven above-mentioned important positions, six have been filled by promotion; the seventh had not been filled at end of fiscal year.

Warden Ponsford was received at Kingston penitentiary with open mutiny by the inmates, who, encouraged by a percentage of the staff, were shouting and otherwise defying the authorities. The majority of the officers, however, were loyal, and after the removal of several of the disloyal ones affairs at that institution assumed a fairly normal condition.

The action of the warden in removing these officers was made the subject of inquiry and an investigation was held by O. M. Biggar, K.C., Chief Electoral Officer, which resulted in the action of the warden being sustained. No further serious trouble occurred until October, when the inmates again mutinied and for several days were very noisy and refused to work.

This led to an investigation being held by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, which resulted in the dismissal of six and the retirement of six officers, while two others guilty of very grave offences were suspended and their dismissals recommended. The two latter protested their innocence, and a further investigation, which lasted some months, was held by W. F. Nickle, K.C., by direction of the Honourable the Minister of Justice. The report of Mr. Nickle was practically a corroboration of that filed by the superintendent, and the two officers were eventually dismissed, the one having been on suspension eleven and the other nine months.

The matron and deputy matron of the female ward of the penitentiary were also retired on report of the superintendent. Laxity in all departments, which had crept in during the war, when there was no inspection, was responsible for the existing very unsatisfactory condition. Trafficking with inmates by officers was carried on in a wholesale manner, and quite openly; objection by outside parties to the disciplining or removal of dishonest or incompetent officials added to the difficulties. The staff of the Kingston penitentiary is to be congratulated on having succeeded in restoring order and discipline within the institution, and on having removed from the list of officers several who were dishonest, dangerous and a menace. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred at any of the other penitentiaries throughout the year.

The population of the Dominion penitentiaries increased during the year from 1,931 to 2,150 souls. Almost all of this increase occurred in the three eastern penitentiaries, Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, and Kingston. Many of the inmates are very young men, and most of them are graduates of some of the numerous provincial reformatories.

When visiting a penitentiary recently, the superintendent personally interviewed 197 inmates, who had asked to see him—164 of these were graduates of reformatories, one having had eight convictions, while several had five, and fully one-third had served more than one term in a reformatory school, or like institution; practically all of them were young men between the ages of 17 and 25 years. Most of them acknowledged lack of proper home training, to having spent their evenings at moving-picture shows, or on the street, to the carrying of revolvers, petty thieving and joy riding in stolen motor-cars. A number had been sent to the penitentiary for having

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escaped from reformatories; one had escaped on five occasions. Nearly all of them were good looking, bright, intelligent boys, who had never been taught to take anything seriously; who had no respect for law and order and little regard for institutional rule or regulation.

In order to make good citizens of the hundreds of young men now pouring into the penitentiaries, institutions should be provided for their proper segregation and classification, together with suitable Government work in sufficient quantities to keep them continually and usefully employed. It would be an easy matter, in a very few years, to make the penitentiaries, not only self-sustaining, but to pay each inmate a small wage for labour satisfactorily performed. Tremendous advancement has been made in the last two years, but it is only a beginning of what should be done.

Reconstruction of the old penitentiaries is being carried on, but such work is necessarily slow as it takes much longer to remodel the old than it does to construct a new building, and the remodelled one has generally to be confined to the area and limitations of the old. Then, too, the old prisons were not designed to reform those sent to them; they were built to detain and punish criminals, and the transformation of such into up-to-date penal institutions is a somewhat serious and impossible undertaking. It is not only much more satisfactory to build a new up-to-date prison than remodel the old, but it is much less expensive.

Large additions have been made to the libraries in the different penitentiaries, and many volumes of a technical and educational nature have been added. An endeavour has been made to raise the standard of all reading matter, and books to suit all proper tastes are provided; thus when an educated inmate comes to the prison we no longer insult his intelligence by offering him literature to read which he despises.

Moving-picture entertainments are now provided at intervals, and have been greatly appreciated. They break the monotony, and anything that prevents the inmate from sinking into apathy, from brooding on petty events that go to make up their lives in prison, and chafing against restraint is beneficial.

Endeavours are now made to study the individual inmate. Distinctions between them have never been sufficiently recognized, and no real results can be obtained in the treatment of the offender until the distinctions between one prisoner and another are taken into account.

It never does any good to treat a man as a machine, but in the past there has been a tendency to do so under the name of discipline.

About 60 per cent of those sent to the penitentiaries leave them without having suffered punishment. The more punishment inflicted on inmates in a prison the stronger the probability the place is poorly managed. It has also been demonstrated that seldom is a conversion to virtue obtained through punishment. Physical force can check or temporarily restrain various forms of evil, but usually at the cost of rendering them still more intense and permanent. It is more often the force of persuasion, patience, gentleness and true religious influence, which can successfully convert those possessing wicked feelings and ugly dispositions. This is, however, a much more difficult task, and one for which few officers are fitted.

It has been truthfully stated: "The soul of all human improvement is the improvement of the soul." Evils, whether social or moral, can be overcome only by good influences. Carefully selected, well-trained, God-fearing officers are therefore essential to the successful management and reformation of the criminal, and their selection and training should be a matter for serious consideration.

The earning of remission and the hope of more speedy release from prison by parole are the two great incentives to good behaviour in the penitentiaries. Remission is awarded for good conduct and industry, and is credited monthly to all those who earn it, and to those who earn it only; those whose conduct has not been good and who do not work diligently are not awarded remission; not so the parole, however, as

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very frequently inmates are released on parole who are amongst the worst behaved in the prison, while it often happens that first offenders, though their conduct in prison has been exemplary, obtain their release by expiration of sentence only. This should not be, as the releasing on parole of men of bad conduct, and the refusal of parole to the well behaved causes widespread dissatisfaction amongst the inmates.

Area parole officers and boards, as recommended in superintendent's reports of 1919 and 1920, should be established, and inmates should be released on parole only on the recommendation of such boards, considered in conjunction with the report of the trial judge. Such methods would ensure that only those who are daily in contact with the inmates, and are therefore able to intelligently express an opinion regarding them, would have authority to recommend their release.

There should be an honest attempt made to assist the inmates on discharge. They go out into the world feeling anxious and discouraged as to their future. Then is the time they require a helping hand, moral support, and a friend. Work should be provided for them and an abiding interest taken in them until they become re-established in society.

A man's conduct may be improved in prison, but you will not know how he will act when at liberty. Therefore all inmates on discharge should be guided and assisted so long as they require a strengthening hand.

Unless sympathetic supervision is given them in the community, which will assist, encourage, and strengthen them in resisting temptation, they will seldom reform. They must not only be prevented from returning to their former courses, but helped and directed into better ones.

The Salvation Army is deserving of great praise for its efforts in this connection, as it continually assists those discharged from penitentiaries. The work done in this cause is excellent, well organized and continuous.

Prices of commodities used by penitentiaries increased tremendously during the year, many having trebled in cost, while the most common ones such as flour, sugar, rice, potatoes, cloth, leather, coal, cotton, etc., cost much more than was appropriated for their purchase. Freight rates were also increased very considerably. It is submitted the various wardens have managed wonderfully well in keeping the per capita cost so low.

A small ration of tobacco is now provided for each inmate who before coming to the penitentiary had used same.

The unrest pervading the whole world has to a certain extent, affected the penitentiaries, and a type of inmate very difficult to successfully manage is now quite common in the institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A new penitentiary in the east should be constructed at once; it should be built on the most up-to-date plans, and can be constructed with prison labour. All plans and supervision to be supplied by the Penitentiary Branch; thus the cost to the Government would be very small as compared with prices paid contractors for similar work. Its erection is essential, as the three eastern penitentiaries are now sadly overcrowded, and the population of these institutions is still going rapidly up. During the past year work on the new cell wings at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester penitentiaries has been rushed. These three wings have an aggregate capacity of over 600 souls. Should the increase in population continue as at present additional accommodation will have to be provided before the winter of 1921.

To the new institution only those who have been convicted for the first time, and whose crimes have not been of a brutal or vicious nature should be sent, or

should the offending one be under twenty-five years of age, even though he had previously been found guilty of an offence, he also might be admitted providing the nature of his crime did not warrant his exclusion.

This class of penitentiary should have been provided many years ago; in fact such an institution was under construction in Canada in 1896, and the officers then responsible for penitentiary management were well ahead of the rest of the world in this needed reformation. With such an institution it will be possible to properly classify and segregate the inmates of Eastern Canada.

The following recommendations made in former reports are again submitted:—

The present system, if such it may be called, of purchasing supplies, should be abolished, as it has been proven to be most unsatisfactory in many ways, much of the material requisitioned for is not delivered until months afterwards, and complaints regarding quality are frequent. The wardens of the penitentiaries have no knowledge of the samples accompanying the tenders, and as no samples are provided they have no information that the goods delivered to them are of similar quality to what contractor agreed to provide. Delay in payment of accounts is also caused by this system.

The purchasing agent should be located in the Penitentiary Branch, where all matters regarding purchases could be discussed with the superintendent, structural engineer and accountant, and thus avoid the necessity of much correspondence and telephoning.

The checking of invoices for payment would also be facilitated, and purchasing agent's present staff materially reduced as well as the rental of his office saved.

The female portions of the penitentiaries should be outside the male inclosure.

A criminal insane asylum should be built for the care and maintenance of the criminally insane. This should be centrally located and properly staffed.

More Government work should be provided to enable us to pay the inmates a fair wage and permit them to buy a stated ration of tobacco weekly.

There should be a Canadian Prison Congress meeting annually to discuss the methods of dealing with the criminal in Canada.

A canning industry should be established in connection with the penitentiaries to provide canned goods for the different institutions. This would not only ensure that proper canned fruits and vegetables could be had in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, but a tremendous saving to the Penitentiary Branch would result.

Advanced methods of agriculture should be taught in all penitentiaries.

It is recommended that those who have been educated in the handling of criminals and the management of penitentiaries be invested with power to administer the affairs of same.

The training of all discipline officers before being permitted to assume responsible duty is again suggested. The duties of these officers are partly military and partly police, and should be largely reformatory. That they be thoroughly trained before being placed in charge of inmates is recommended as an outstanding essential.

Wardens and surgeons of penitentiaries should be afforded every opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries, prison congress, etc., and of studying methods of administration other than their own.

Appointment of area parole officers and creation of parole boards in each penitentiary area.

During the past two years investigations were held into incidents at the Kingston penitentiary by outsiders. The warden of Kingston penitentiary has expressed himself strongly regarding this practice in his report; to what he has said I heartily subscribe and add, investigations such as these totally destroy the esprit de corps, morale and discipline of an institution, and no man other than one educated in prison management can successfully investigate the affairs of a penal institution.

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At an investigation held at a penitentiary only a few years ago, the sworn testimony of every blackleg in the institution was taken and published as truth. The sworn testimony of an inmate who had been twenty-five years continuously in the asylum was also taken and published. This inmate is still insane and the penitentiary pays for his care and maintenance in a mental disease hospital. Another inmate appeared before this commission, and after telling a lamentable tale of abuse and ill-treatment accorded him, removed his shirt and exhibited his back which was covered with scars, and with sobs and tears explained how his poor back had been lacerated by water with which he had been wet when given punishment by hosing.

This story was also published broadcast throughout the Dominion—no doubt to impress the public with the terribly brutal treatment accorded inmates of the penitentiaries. This man was serving sentences aggregating thirty-six years, and one of the crimes he had been convicted of was that of having abducted a very young girl, a school teacher, whom he waylaid on her way home after closing her school for the day, and whom he forcibly detained in the woods for some days until she was rescued by a vigilance party who had tracked him down. The infuriated rescuers beat the man with limbs of trees and attempts were made to lynch him. The pits and marks in his back were scars resulting from the whipping he had been given by these men. Notwithstanding this, an endeavour was made to have the public believe they were the results of a hosing given him, as in all other cases, with his clothing on. Other such cases could be cited.

Another committee has recommended the abolition of "Contract labour system within the penitentiaries—the abolition of hosing," and several other similar recommendations.

Contract labour in Canadian penitentiaries was abolished over thirty years ago. Hosing of inmates was abolished in 1913—eight years ago—but it is used very freely as a curative measure in healing the sick and wounded soldiers in the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment hospitals throughout the Dominion to-day.

A board to manage penitentiaries was recommended. This would indeed be a very retroactive step, as such a board was appointed and existed years ago, was found to be inoperative, disbanded, and the then secretary appointed Inspector of Penitentiaries to manage same.

Another recommendation was: "That no officer be permitted to place his hand on an inmate other than to prevent escape, or to defend himself from attack." If such a regulation became law, the inmates employed on the farm or elsewhere, could at any time refuse to go to the prison, and the officers would be powerless, and they would have less authority over convicted criminals placed in their charge there—"to be maintained in custody, and kept at hard labour"—than has the policeman over free citizens of every walk of life.

Discrimination against Canadians who speak either French or English, in favour of the foreigner, was also recommended.

Those not familiar with penitentiary administration usually suggest methods seen or read of, in use at some boys' industrial school or like institution, and overlook the fact, when making such recommendations, that the methods of the kindergarten are never applied to the collegiate institute.

In looking about for information with a view to improvements, one should choose the system productive of best results, not necessarily the one most advertised.

Serious warnings have been given by many sheriffs and police officials of the United States regarding the laxity with which the law in that country is enforced, and also have warned against the maudlin sympathy wasted on those convicted of crime.

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In England, the severity of former years has been abandoned, and much more sane and humane methods now prevail. There is no criminal laxity, however, in either the enforcement of the law or management of those convicted of crime. It would appear, therefore, if good and sane results are to be obtained in Canada, we should study the English systems with a view to adopting what they have to offer by way of improvement.

The following from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is somewhat amazing, and very convincing:—

“Mention has been made of Raymond B. Fosdick’s book, *American Police Systems*. Some of the figures in it almost stagger belief. For example:—

“Boston’s arrests in 1918 exceeded London’s by 32,520.

Philadelphia’s arrests in 1918 exceeded London’s by 20,005.

Chicago’s arrests in 1918 exceeded London’s by 61,874.

New York’s arrests in 1918 exceeded London’s by 111,877.

“In 1919 there were 5,527 automobiles stolen in New York. In London 290 were stolen and in Liverpool only 10.

“In 1918 Chicago had 22 robberies for every one robbery in London and 14 for every one robbery in England and Wales.

“Los Angeles in 1916 had 64 more robberies than England, Scotland and Wales combined.

“Liverpool is one-third larger than Cleveland, yet Cleveland in 1919 reported 31 times as many robberies as Liverpool.

“Chicago is only one-third the size of London, yet had 12 times as many murders as London in one year. In 1917 Chicago had more murders than England, Scotland and Wales combined.

“Here is a three-years’ record of the United States:—

1916.....	8,372 murders	115 executions.
1917.....	7,803 "	85 "
1918.....	7,667 "	85 "
<hr/> Total.....	23,842 "	285 "

“From this it would appear that only one murderer out of 80 is executed in America.

“What Mr. Fosdick does not bring out is the cost of crime in dollars and cents. Of course, it is hard to estimate. One thing plain, however, is that most of the expenditure in this country is directed to dealing with crime after the act rather than towards removing the cause, and that a mockery of justice not infrequently is made through court delays, technicalities and maudlin sympathy.

“Possibly, if some one figured out the percentages in the tax bill for police, for criminal courts, for jails and correctional institutions generally, together with the human waste, the business men who pay the score might give more attention to the crime subject in its business aspect.”

In this connection, the following is quoted from the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries of 1920:—

“Records disclose the fact that the average cost to the Government of securing a conviction for commission of crime is about \$1,200. To this must be added the average cost of maintaining an inmate in the penitentiaries, which, together with discharge expenses and return railway fares, amounts to about \$1,600, making the total average cost to the State about \$2,800. To this

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must be added the value of loss or damage resulting from the commission of the crime for which the inmate was sentenced, together with the value of support and assistance given the unfortunate wives, mothers, and children who, in many cases, have to be assisted while the wage-earner of the family is incarcerated; as well as the economic loss to the State of the value of his labour."

A great deal is being written regarding mental defectives in the penitentiaries, and many people seem to consider that all the mentally defective, sooner or later, find their way into prisons or asylums.

A careful study, however, of the medical records of the various nations taking part in the last great war, has been made by Japanese Government officials, and the somewhat alarming fact revealed that, of several millions of men of one nation who were called up, considerably over fifty per cent were found to be mental defectives, judged so by specialists who examined them. It would, therefore, appear that the logical time to treat and cure those whose mental faculties are found to be subnormal would be in their childhood, and every honest endeavour should be put forth to save them before reaching penitentiary age.

We have talented men in the penitentiary service to-day who are fully capable of knowing what is essential. It is, therefore, almost incredible, and altogether indefensible, that the reports and recommendations of these officers, after years of experience, thought and study, should be ignored, and men who have no knowledge of penitentiaries, their requirements or administration, be brought in to draft regulations and make recommendations.

AS THE INMATES SEE US

An educated inmate who was given a very long sentence, which is now drawing to a close, has written an article on his experiences in and impressions of a penitentiary. The following is the closing paragraph of his manuscript:—

"When I shall write 'Finis' to this I know not, some day in the future, how near, or how far off that day is I cannot say, but it will be a day of gladness and rejoicing for me, but when I do leave I can honestly say, without fear or favour, that this prison to-day is one hundred per cent better than what it was when I entered it nearly nine years ago. After doubt and confusion have been brought certainty and order; out of darkness and shadow have issued sunlight and substance; out of the mud and mire of the dark ages, where deceit, sneakism and hypocrisy went hand in hand, is rising manliness, straightforwardness and honesty. Education is taking the place of ignorance. Cleanliness of mind and body instead of immorality and filth.

"Neither priest or minister is bringing about this change, but the heads of the penitentiaries, who by their sympathy, sincerity and understanding of those unfortunates who are passing through the flames, are trying to lead them on the right road by better conditions and through the key to all reformation—*Education.*"

Another now about to be discharged states:—

"When I came to prison I did not know anything. I was never given a chance, never was at school, could neither read nor write, I was not fitted for anything. I am going home with a fair education; am an expert blacksmith, and also a good shoemaker, having been taught both these trades in the penitentiary. I would not take fifteen thousand dollars for what has been done for me while serving my sentence."

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Penitentiary statistics show that over eighty per cent of the inmates are discharged in much better physical condition and weigh more than when received.

Schools are now a reality in all the institutions, and excellent results are being attained by the qualified school teachers employed.

The following are copies of the School and Library Reports received from Manitoba Penitentiary which are in every way similar to those forwarded monthly from all penitentiaries:—

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

REPORT OF SCHOOL TEACHER FOR MONTH OF	
Number of pupils receiving class-room instruction	21
Number of pupils receiving individual instruction	101
	—
Total number receiving instruction	122
	—
Population	214

CLASS-ROOM INSTRUCTION

Number of pupils who were illiterate at commencement in class	8
Number of pupils who were using Primer Book	9
" " " " " First Book	4
" " " " " Second Book	2
" " " " " Third Book	6
" " " " " Fourth Book	0
Total attendance in class-room for month	368

Other subjects taught in class-room besides English (reading and spelling): Writing, arithmetic, geography.

Remarks as to changes in classes, conduct, progress, etc.—

One pupil commenced in class August 23.

Two pupils were discharged August 10 and August 29.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN EVENING

Subjects Taught	No. of Pupils	Subjects Taught	No. of Pupils
Agriculture	10	Engineering, Mechanical	0
Arithmetic	50	" Electrical	1
Algebra	3	French	4
Accounting	0	Geometry	3
Art	3	Geography	12
Bookkeeping	2	Letter writing (business)	6
Building construction	0	Motor Mechanics	0
Drawing, architectural	0	Music, Theory	2
" mechanical	6	Physiography	0
" sheet metal	3	Spanish	0
		Shorthand	0

Some of the above are studying more than one subject.

GENERAL REMARKS

Those who do not yet understand English are supplied with a dictionary, English-French, English-Polish, etc., to enable them to study English from their own language. Every effort is being made to enlist their interest in something more than story reading, and as far as time will permit each inmate is questioned as to what books he may desire. Arrangements are being made accordingly in the distribution of literature.

(Signed) J. S. WILSON,
School Teacher.

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REPORT OF LIBRARIAN FOR THE MONTH OF

Class of Literature	Total Number	Added to Library	Total Issued		Remarks as regards any change in classification or circulation	
			Current Month	Previous Month	Increase	Decrease
Fiction.....	1,651	..	1,166	1,222	..	56
Biography.....	13	..	101	65	36	..
History.....	15	..	20	15	5	..
Scientific.....
Poetry.....	12	..	4	3	1	..
Political.....	1	..	6	10	..	4
Classics.....	10	..	12	15	..	3
Encyclopædia.....	10	..	20	10	10	..
Book of Knowledge.....	20	..	50	40	10	..
Agriculture.....	4	..	15	2	13	..
Picture books.....	4	..	20	..	20	..
Jewish.....	37	..	5	10	..	5
French.....	175	..	15	100	..	85
Magazines.....	300	..	3,568	3,582	..	14
Travel.....	15	..	30	15	15	..
Technical.....	60	..	15	5	10	..
Total	2,327	..	5,047	5,094	120	167

Number of inmates using Library.....	215
" " " reading books other than fiction.....	153
" " " who have been issued with school books.....	198
Average number of books per inmate per month.....	7.4
" " of magazines per inmate per month.....	16.7

GENERAL REMARKS

Picture books for distribution amongst those who are just learning to read (as an extra magazine) are being made from pictures cut out of magazines over a year old and in poor condition.

(Signed) J. S. WILSON,
Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to submit the annual report on the Dominion parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

During the year I have been exceptionally busy visiting various institutions, interviewing prisoners and giving the best oversight and care I possibly could to prisoners released on parole. The Parole office reported on 883 cases to the Solicitor General.

History reveals that great crime waves have generally followed in the aftermath of great wars. After the Grecian war large numbers of bandits preyed upon the people and then the suppression of crime became a most important national problem. Similar conditions followed the Napoleonic wars and the crime question again occupied the attention of the nations involved. The depredations of the "Jesse James" and the "Younger Brothers" followed closely after the great Civil War in the United States. Many of these crimes are fresh in the memory of some of our older Canadian people. At the present time we have the aftermath of the great European war, resulting in a wave of crime unparalleled in the history of the nations involved.

However, the present day crime is not a parole problem. The parole statistics of the Dominion demonstrate that in the past twenty-two years operation of the system, 13,512 persons have been liberated on parole from the penitentiaries, provincial prisons and reformatories on their honour after having completed a substantial portion of their sentence in custody. Of this number only 303, or 2.2 per cent have been known to commit another criminal offence and received what we term "a subsequent conviction." 12,152 paroled prisoners have completed their probation outside of institutions and have received a full discharge. 588 persons are now reporting with the same prospect in view. 469 licenses have been revoked for non-compliance with conditions, making a total loss to the parole movement of 772, or 5.7 per cent.

During the past fiscal year 375 prisoners have been released on parole from the Dominion penitentiaries and 508 from the prisons and reformatories of the provinces, making a total of 883. The tabulated statement for the past fiscal year is as follows:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

Prisoners Released on Parole	Revocations Per cent.	Forfeitures Per cent.	Total Loss Per cent.
Kingston.....	109	3 or 2.7	5 or 4.5
St. Vincent de Paul.....	112	4 or 3.57	6 or 5.35
Dorchester.....	76	1 or 1.3	2 or 2.6
Manitoba.....	30	2 or 6.66	3 or 10.00
British Columbia.....	15	1 or 6.6	1 or 6.6
*Alberta.....	4	1 or 25.00	1 or 25.00
Saskatchewan.....	29	1 or 3.4	2 or 6.8
Total, penitentiaries.....	375	11 or 2.9	20 or 5.3
Jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc.....	508	5 or 0.98	8 or 1.57
Grand total.....	883	16 or 1.81	28 or 3.17

*The small number reported released from Alberta Penitentiary is due to the fact that the penitentiary was closed in the early part of the fiscal year and the prisoners were transferred to Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries.

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These statistics demonstrate that out of 883 persons released on parole, 16, or 1.81 per cent, have had their licenses revoked for non-compliance with conditions; 12 paroled prisoners, or 1.35 per cent, have had their licenses forfeited by a subsequent conviction. The total loss for the year is 28, or 3.17 per cent, for revocations and forfeitures, making the lowest record of losses for any year since the inception of the Act in 1899.

Last year compares favourably in losses with this year, as the total number for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was 34, or 4.29 per cent. The statistics for this year have a splendid showing, but it is not just to pick out a lean or good year to make a comparative statement of results. I rather favour taking as a criterion the entire figures for the twenty-two years' operation of the parole system as issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police office, where the reports are received and compiled and where all revocations and forfeitures are recommended. All things considered, the entire showing is excellent.

The following statistics furnished by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police office tally with the figures kept in the Parole office and are found correct:

From 1899 to March 31, 1921—

Released on parole from penitentiaries..	6,269	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories	7,243	
		13,512
Licenses revoked..	469	
Licenses forfeited..	303	
Sentences completed on parole..	12,152	
Sentences not yet completed..	588	
		13,512

An effort has been made in one or two communities to attach a portion of the responsibility of the "crime wave" to the men released on parole. Nothing is revealed to demonstrate this statement. In fact, wherever a paroled prisoner is in trouble and an offence proven against him in a court of competent jurisdiction his license automatically is forfeited and he returns to prison, not only to serve an added sentence but to complete the time he has earned on probation. I am sure the figures given, which present the facts of the situation, speak in words of eloquence and provide inspiration for those who believe in the possibility of amendment from the criminal strata of human life.

The ability and strength of character found even among those supposedly lost to society when given a chance on their honour, especially those who respond so magnificently on probation, demonstrate to an unbelieving person the utility of the parole system, although there are those who object to a man ever having even a chance to make good after a fall. The criminal ranks of to-day are not being recruited from our prisons but they are the by-product of our social life and social conditions. Every community is producing just the number of criminals they deserve to have. The lack of home training, parental respect, the control of the home institution, the loose morale of our communities in not applying correctional methods when the delinquent is still plastic in character, the lack of religious education, the free access of boys and girls of a tender age to movie shows where tragedies, thefts and even murder are invariably depicted in glowing scenes, are all educating our youth in the wrong way and giving them false conceptions of real life. If present conditions continue, we will in Canada produce a crop of criminals for the coming generations to deal with that will take centuries to extinguish the flame of vicious living.

I feel very grateful that in past years I have had the co-operation of the various bodies engaged in prison reform work, especially those who are assisting paroled men into situations by providing the bridge to help cross the gulf made by the anti-social act whereby he is received and welcomed and an honest opportunity afforded him to help bury the past and live in a brighter hope for the future. The co-operation of so many societies and individuals greatly assists in reconstructive work, especially in the final rehabilitation of our anti-social subjects.

APPENDIX B—WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

J. C. Ponsford, Warden, reports:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Kingston penitentiary for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, with crime statistics showing the movements of inmates during the year, from which it will be seen that the inmate population has increased 117, made up as follows:—

On March 31, 1920—593 males, 32 females.

On March 31, 1921—707 males, 25 females.

The male population increased 124 and the female decreased seven.

You will note by the statistics that there were three escapes during the year, two from the penitentiary and one from Rockwood asylum, to which institution inmate Cole had been transferred. The three inmates who escaped were: Cole, G-456; Hilton, H-71; Griggs, G-692. Hilton and Cole were recaptured in Detroit, Michigan, and Griggs will be returned at the expiration of his sentence at Elmira, N.Y., where he is at present doing a five-year term for "auto theft," for which he was arrested about a month after his escape.

During the year there were:—

110 paroles
90 discharges by expiration of sentence
20 deportations
1 pardon
2 deaths (natural causes)
2 returned to Provincial authorities.

There are at the present time 17 inmates confined in the different asylums of the province, 10 of whom are serving life sentences.

Of the 732 inmates confined, the youngest is 17 years and the oldest 71, and 608 are under 40 years of age.

I am very pleased to be able to report that the general health of the inmates has been good, and the sanitary conditions are excellent. Improvement in the sanitation of the shops is very marked, as is also the cleanliness, owing to the fact that they have been all renovated and painted.

The hospital has been very much improved during the year by installing the latest and most modern equipment, also the removal of the kitchen from the hospital, and the installation of an operating room fully equipped, a sterilizing room with the necessary sterilizers, linoleum laid on the floors, fly-screens on the windows, and the whole interior cleaned and repainted. All food for the hospital is now prepared by the prison steward from a dietary sheet provided by the surgeon. This is a great improvement on the former system of having the kitchen in the hospital. All of the personnel of the hospital staff was changed during the early part of the fiscal year; this made a great improvement. The supply of drinking water for the inmates is of the best, the same being obtained from a deep well in the prison yard.

Progress has been made in the construction of the new boiler-house, laundry and coal vault. This work has not made as rapid progress as I would have desired owing to the fact that the old gas-house and other buildings had to be taken down, and at

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the same time provision made to protect the sewage pumping plant. This work is well under way, and it is hoped to have it completed during 1922.

The new North Wing, commenced in 1919, has been completed. This has added 168 up-to-date standard cells to prison accommodation. The question of housing has therefore been relieved for the incoming year, but if the population continues to increase at the rate it has for the past two years, new cell accommodation will be required.

About 150 feet of new stone wharf was built at the south end during the year, and the old stone bastion or tower-house at the northwest corner of the prison enclosure was torn down and a new one built of the umbrella type. The gothic-shaped coping, for about 80 feet to the right and left of the new tower-house, was taken off and a flat cement coping put on with iron pipe railing. This has made a wonderful improvement, as the officer doing duty at that station is given a full range of vision over the entire north end of the yard. The last remaining stone bastion or tower at the northeast corner will be removed during the present year and one identical in pattern to that at the northwest corner will be built in its place. When that is done, all four towers on the wall will be similar.

The farm instructor resigned at the end of the last fiscal year, and Mr. Purdy, the storekeeper, being a Guelph Agricultural graduate, was asked to take charge of the farm temporarily. This he did and was later transferred to the position of industrial guard farm instructor. Under his direction and management, the farm gave the best results attained in several years past. I regret very much that Mr. Purdy, like his predecessor, resigned at the end of the fiscal year to accept a more lucrative position.

A large amount of work has been done for the Post Office Department by our Bag Department. During the year just closed, 194,904 mail bags were repaired and 143,172 new ones made, which produced a revenue of \$54,021.43. Besides the work mentioned above, we handled 232,417 bags, which were inspected, classified and reshipped. Included in the above new bags are 3,515 made for the Chief Electoral Officer, for whom there was also made in the Tin Shop, 1,000 ballot boxes.

The Tailor Department during the year, made for the Department of Indian Affairs 155 triennial suits; Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 40 suits: for officers' custom work, 27 suits, 24 coats, 9 pairs of trousers and 2 vests; and for our own officers, 197 suits, 62 overcoats, 43 caps, as well as all the wool and duck clothing and caps worn by the inmates.

The blacksmith shop has had a very busy year in completing the equipment for the new North Wing, and making all of the necessary equipment required for the other penitentiaries in barriers, cell gates and locking bar system.

Sixty odd men were employed during the entire year in the stone shed, and most of these inmates are turned out expert stonecutters, capable of earning from \$10 to \$12 per day.

The carpenter shop has also been busily engaged on construction work for the penitentiary. Only six carpenters were in this department when I took charge. This number has now been largely augmented, and many inmates are being taught this useful and profitable occupation.

Tin and paint shops have also been employed steadily on institutional work. The staff of the Printing Department has been doubled and a large addition made to the machinery, which has been continually employed on work for the penitentiaries generally.

A wonderful improvement in the Kitchen Department has been made, and the inmates are now given a very varied diet, which is well cooked and served. The bread throughout the year has been excellent.

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The Engineers' Department has given entire satisfaction, and preparations are being made for the discontinuance of the old steam power plant and substitution therefor of the Hydro-Electric. All this work is being done by officers of the penitentiary; no outside labour has been used.

I was transferred to the wardenship of this institution on April 27, 1920, coming from Edmonton Penitentiary, of which institution I had been in charge for six years. I found conditions on taking over to be most unsatisfactory. The discipline and sanitation of every department in the institution were at a very low ebb. This statement applies even to the Warden's office, which looked as though it had not been renovated in years, and was in a dirty, untidy condition.

The Accountant's office, and the Stores Department were in very good shape. In all of the others there appeared to be a great laxity of co-ordination and they were very indifferently managed.

Trafficking by officers with inmates and their friends was carried on to an alarming extent.

In November an investigation was held by the superintendent within the penitentiary, assisted by Detective Inspector Walter Duncan, the result of which was the dismissal of seven, the retirement of seven and the suspension of two officers. This cleared the air; had a splendid effect and materially assisted the warden in his efforts in restoring the Kingston penitentiary to the high standard of efficiency it was at one time noted for.

The matron and assistant matron of the Female Prison were also removed on the report of the superintendent; they being permitted to resign. The improvements in the Female Department of the penitentiary have been very marked, as under the old management affairs in that department had not been at all satisfactorily managed.

In conclusion I would make some recommendations, which I trust may appeal to you as reasonable and necessary:—

First.—It is recommended that this Penitentiary be removed from its present position to a suitable location in an open district with necessary railway, water and building facilities. In such a locality a reserve at least one mile square should be purchased. This penitentiary is very badly situated; it is on a narrow strip of land extending from the shore of lake Ontario northward for a distance of one and a quarter miles, through which five public highways pass, they being the Cataraqui road, Bath road, Johnston, Union and King streets, while Palace street, running, north and south, passes through the penitentiary reserve about half its length, and then forms the eastern boundary the remainder of the way. This is one of the favourite automobile routes, and over it must pass all the inmates being employed on the farms. In the small space situate between King street and the water front, is located the prison. The enclosure contains 13 acres, included in which are the executive buildings, workshops, hospital and female ward, and in which on the evening of March 31, 1921, 732 inmates were confined. It is impossible to avoid congested conditions, both with regard to population and workshops.

King street runs immediately in front of our main gate. On this street there is a great deal of traffic, as well as a direct line to Portsmouth of the Kingston and Portsmouth Railway Company, which has a ten minutes' service. Besides the street cars, hundreds of automobiles and other vehicles, to say nothing of a continual stream of pedestrians pass. This is most undesirable, as all gangs working outside, such as on the farms, quarry, etc., must pass up and down the road above referred to. It is not only undesirable from a disciplinary standpoint, but it is most dangerous as well.

There is another aspect which must be seriously considered; that is the great increase in convict population, which at the present rate will reach, I feel sure, 900

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souls or more before the end of the fiscal year 1922. The moving of this penitentiary, or the construction of an additional one, should therefore be undertaken and proceeded with at a very early date.

Second.—The Female Prison should be removed from out the walls, and I would recommend same be placed under an entirely separate management from that of the Male Penitentiary, and made to accommodate from 150 to 250 inmates.

Third.—I would recommend that the warden be given authority to dismiss, or dispense with the services of any officer on his staff who, in his opinion, is not rendering fair and reasonable service. I am sure you must agree with me that this is a proper suggestion, in view of the fact that the warden is held responsible for the conduct and management of the institution. It would also prevent outside interference with the control and disciplining of the officers on the staff, and would eliminate such obnoxious proceedings as took place here during the present fiscal year, viz:—investigations by Colonel O. M. Biggar and Mr. W. F. Nickle, both of whom after very long and careful inquiries and the taking of evidence under oath, were forced to confirm the actions of the superintendent and warden. The demoralizing effect of an outsider being brought into an institution such as a penitentiary to investigate the conduct of the warden for having suspended or dismissed one of his officers, can readily be understood, and is very far reaching.

When it became known to officers and inmates that investigations were to be held by outsiders, insubordination by the inmates, who no doubt were urged by a number of officers, became apparent, and I have no hesitation in saying that the strike which took place in this institution on October 15, was staged in an endeavour to influence Colonel Biggar in his investigation, as it took place just a day or two before he opened same, as the date of his coming was announced in the newspapers and well known to both officers and inmates. When an investigation must be held I am strongly of the opinion that the Superintendent of Penitentiaries is the only and proper person to hold same.

Fourth.—I would recommend that at least once a year the wardens of all the penitentiaries meet the superintendent and inspectors to discuss matters affecting the administration of the institutions. This meeting should be held during the winter when the wardens could best be spared from their various posts. Only great benefit could result from such meetings.

Fifth.—I am of the opinion that inmate populations should be divided so that not more than 600 souls should be confined in one institution. At this institution we have no shop accommodation for over that number, and no room within the walls to properly add to said accommodation.

Sixth.—We have in this penitentiary incorrigibles, as well as female and other inmates transferred from the various penitentiaries. Upon their discharge all expenses in connection with same, including railway fare, are charged against this institution, and thereby considerably increases the per capita cost of same. May I respectfully suggest that a portion of this expense should be borne by the institution from whence they came.

Herewith I send you necessary statements for publication of report.

I wish to express my gratitude to the superintendent and inspectors for their assistance and courtesies rendered during the year, the same was unstinted and cheerfully given. This is particularly applicable to the superintendent, who has been untiring in his efforts to assist in straightening up all affairs here.

The majority of my staff have been faithful, and have given me loyal and hearty support, for which I am truly grateful.

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

J. D. Fitzgibbon, Acting-Warden, reports:—

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

On the 31st of December, 1920, I was directed by the superintendent to take charge of this penitentiary pending the appointment of a warden vice Mr. G. S. Malepart, superannuated.

In transmitting this report I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the prompt manner in which he dealt with all matters it was my duty, as acting-warden, to lay before him.

DORCHESTER

W. Meighen, Warden, reports:—

I beg to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, together with the following reports:—

- (1) Statistical
- (2) Farm Report
- (3) Surgeon's Report
- (4) Librarian's Report
- (5) School Teacher's Report
- (6) Matron's Report

At the closing of the prison, March 31, 1920, there were 306 inmates. We received during the year 171 and discharged, by expiration of sentence, 59; by parole, 76; by deportation, 11; by transfer, 1; by order of the court quashing conviction, 1; and by death, 2; leaving us with 330 at the closing of the prison, March 31, 1921, and with an average attendance for the year of 327.

As regards the work performed during the year, I prefer to speak only of what has been done since I assumed control on August 16 last. Evidently the whole institution had been deteriorating in many ways for some years back. The construction of a new cell wing had been dragging for some three or four years and was practically at a standstill. The roofs of all the shops, the piggery and the implement shed, were leaking. Owing to non-delivery of cement we were unable to accomplish much at the new wing, but we did everything possible. We reshingled the implement shed; the piggery, and by a covering of elastigum made the shop roofs water-tight.

The old hospital which was and still is out of date, has been cleaned up and painted and looks as well as it is possible to make it, but a new modern hospital will have to be built and same cannot be done too soon. I endeavoured during the winter to get everything in shape for all building operations to be done this summer. Our farm gang cut some 1,700 spruce logs on our own farm from which we had sawn over 50,000 feet of lumber, and some 250 fence posts; these have been turned and shaped in our carpenter shop during the winter season.

During the months of November and December our mail bag department provided work for upwards of one hundred men, and this department showed a substantial profit for the year.

Our present school accommodation is very inadequate and I hope to have better accommodation provided in the near future.

We will also have to enlarge our present chapel or build another as our present one is filled to over-flowing every Sunday, and if our population continues to increase,

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we will be unable to have all attend church services at one time. The chaplains report the discipline as good during divine service.

The farm operations on the whole were very good, but I felt the quality of cattle being raised was not of the standard that it is profitable to keep; I have therefore purchased a number of well-bred cows with a view of raising an improved quality of stock such as will be both profitable and a credit to the institution.

I am pleased to say that the majority of the staff are good reliable officers—several of them have, I believe, conscientiously performed their duties for upwards of twenty years.

The surgeon reports the ventilation and sanitary conditions as satisfactory.

I am pleased to report that the discipline of the institution on the whole has been well maintained, and I might also state that the worst class we have to deal with are mostly young boys who have served terms in so-called industrial homes and reformatories for boys.

In conclusion I wish to thank the superintendent, inspectors, as well as the structural engineer for the support and encouragement they have given me since I took charge of the institution.

MANITOBA

W. R. Grahame, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31, 1920, was 156, including three at asylum, 110 were received during the year and 73 discharged, leaving on March 31, 1921, a population of 193. The conduct and industry of the inmates has been good.

The mail bag repair shop has been a great source of revenue, showing a total of \$15,631.68 for the year.

School has been held each week day and excellent progress has been made, and with the advent of a school teacher and librarian who will now devote his whole time to this work, much more will be accomplished. The large list of magazines and periodicals is greatly appreciated.

The inmates were employed during the year in the various workshops.

A new boiler-house was built at the south end of the workshops and two boilers, received from Edmonton penitentiary, were installed. A coal vault to hold six hundred tons of coal was built adjoining the boiler-house. The teams unload on top of the coal vault, which saves a lot of work. Also, a duct was built from the workshops to the prison for the steam pipes, this will form the main duct of the east wing when completed. A new ice-house is under way but was not completed before winter came on. It is now near to completion.

I am glad to say that we are allowed to keep cattle again; this I consider a necessary adjunct to farming operations.

The chaplains report the conduct of the inmates good while attending divine worship.

The moving-picture entertainment in the holiday season was much enjoyed and appreciated by the inmates.

The change in our dietary which our steward has under way is appreciated by the inmates.

The health of the inmates has been good. Two deaths occurred during the year, both of which were duly reported.

No escapes have occurred during the year, and discipline has been well maintained.

Before closing, I take the opportunity of thanking the superintendent and his staff for the courteous treatment and assistance received at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

John C. Brown, Warden, reports:—

There were 114 prisoners in custody when the year began, and 146 when it closed.

The year saw the end of our eight-year immunity from escapes. In June, two short-term prisoners, at work on the building of the Glen Brook sewer, slipped away, and one of them has so far made good his escape, the other being recovered. Lack of vigilance made the escape possible; carelessness allowed one to get off when the other was retaken. In July, two life prisoners, who were in hospital, succeeded in unlocking their cell doors and, cutting one window bar, let themselves down by ropes made from twisted strips of their bed linen. One of them was retaken after seven months; the other is still at large. The officers responsible were retired from the service or fined.

Four members of the staff who had each been in the service over thirty years retired during the year, under the provisions of the Acts for retirement and super-annuation allowances.

Only one accident occurred during the year. A Japanese inmate, slipping on a wet plank, broke his wrist. He has completely recovered. One prisoner, who had been fatally wounded before his admission—he was carried into prison on a stretcher—died a few days after being received.

Work, other than the routine work of the shops and occasional repairs, has been chiefly the continuation of work in hand when the year began. Plastering cells in the East Wing was completed—130 cells, 3,500 square yards of plaster. Improvement of water system in East Wing completed—75 cells. Kitchen closets were moved and a new one put in—not quite completed at close of year. Five hundred feet of Glen Brook sewer completed, one hundred feet of trench excavated, and about one hundred and fifty feet of temporary canal constructed. The work of removing the hill which obstructed our view of the entrance road was completed, about 5,000 cubic yards of earth being thrown into the ravine, where a little grading of the dumped material will change what was an unsightly gulch into a flat of some four and one-half acres, level with the street. Work on the central hall has progressed so far that its completion may be expected early in the current year. Two of the concrete girders which support the roof have a span of 63 f. et, and the other two, of 60 feet. The fact that they were put in with convict labour without a hitch, and are entirely satisfactory, shows the care and thoroughness with which the chief trade instructor does his work. Among minor works were the getting in and "manufacturing" of sixty cords of wood; the renewal of some thousand feet of boundary fence, necessitating the making and replacing of one hundred and twenty 16-foot posts; and the conversion of one of the temporary cell houses into a garage. The change in the deputy wardenship was taken advantage of to renovate that officer's quarters.

The conduct of the prisoners, was, on the whole, good. About half a dozen have spent a good deal of time in isolation and perhaps another dozen have been up before me—some of them more than once—for minor offences; but a large majority give no trouble.

A concert given by an orchestra under the leadership of the prison organist, and a "movie" show by two gentlemen from the Vancouver Y.M.C.A., were greatly enjoyed and highly appreciated by the inmates.

The Protestant chaplain would like to see an advance in the cautious and tentative policy of the past few years in the line of providing occasional entertainment for the prisoners.

The Roman Catholic chaplain suggests a second service during the week.

Both are well pleased with the general conduct of the prisoners under their charge.

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The Medical Department was under a temporary surgeon for over two months. The present surgeon was not appointed until the last months of the fiscal year; consequently, the medical report is meagre. The per capita cost of drugs for the year was 83 cents.

The new surgeon is proving very satisfactory so far. He arrives about the same hour every morning and finds it necessary to make his visits from twice to four times as long as the average visits of our late surgeon. His monthly reports are sensible documents, and he shows carefulness in the matter of avoiding any interference with discipline, which can be avoided without neglect of the patient.

The deficit in the farm returns is hardly to be wondered at; with our small extent of poor side hill soil, it would be a difficult matter to make a farm pay under the best conditions.

The present farmer is a practical man, who evidently knows his work and intends to do it as well as possible.

The big Kelly truck is useful in hauling from town and wharf, and will be more efficient when certain repairs or betterments have been completed. The smaller Reo truck is doing more work than one team could do and doing it well.

The school has been a distinct success, so far as one can judge at present. The deputy warden is quite satisfied that it decidedly promotes good conduct, particularly among the younger inmates. The schoolmaster also takes a cultured man's interest in the library and is working every day toward getting it into good order, and making it as useful as possible.

Statistical and other reports are enclosed.

ALBERTA

Gilbert Smith, Acting Warden, reports:—

As the last one in charge of the Alberta Penitentiary, I have to submit a report for the fiscal year 1920-21. I assumed charge on July 30, 1920, Warden Meighen leaving that day for Dorchester, where he had been transferred as warden. I continued in charge until the closing of the institution by the transfer of the remaining inmates to Stony Mountain on August 25, in that connection acting as transfer officer.

There were 34 inmates at Edmonton on the 1st of April, 1920, and seven were received from jails in the months of April and May. Of these 41 men, four were transferred to Manitoba in April, one escaped in May, the sentences of six expired, two were deported, five paroled and the remaining 23, as above stated, were transferred to Stony Mountain on the 25th of August. This transfer was conducted without expense except the railway fares of the inmates, as officers who were being transferred to Stony Mountain and Kingston penitentiaries were utilized on the journey, and the services of a guard who was bringing an insane inmate from Stony Mountain to Ponoko assisted us on the way east. The transfer was uneventful and was carried out with all possible consideration for the comfort of the men, consistent with their safe custody while on the train.

Previous to the removal of the inmates all that was possible of the supplies, fittings and equipment of the Institution was shipped to other penitentiaries. The heating boilers were sent to Manitoba Penitentiary and saved the purchase of new boilers for that institution, and the boundary fence which contained seventy thousand feet of lumber was shipped to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. A few barriers and smaller fittings in use up to the end were removed by hired labour after the inmates had been transferred.

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The coal mine on the reserve was worked till the middle of August, and the mine instructor left in charge to see that the pump was kept working and the mine protected from damage by flooding.

The disposal of the reserve, consisting of about 130 acres, is in the hands of the superintendent for settlement, but nothing is being lost by waiting as real estate in Edmonton at present is at low ebb. This condition may improve in the course of a year or two.

SASKATCHEWAN

W. J. Macleod, Warden, reports:—

Our population on March 31, 1920, was 186. During the past year we received 80, and discharged 38 by expiration of sentence, 29 by parole, two females by transfer to Kingston, two males by death and one by order of the court, leaving us with a population of 194 at the end of the year. This includes five in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

The following very necessary work was done during the year:—

Concrete work was started on new East Cell Block and Hospital extension on May 3, and building was roofed in by September 30. Approximate size of building is 236 feet by 60 feet. Work completed inside this building during the winter is as follows:—All south side four galleries of cells and corridor ceiling poured with concrete and work started on first gallery of cells on north side. Three galleries on south side have cell barriers on each cell, locking apparatus in place, and railings along galleries completed with work progressing on the fourth gallery. In hospital, concrete work completed on all three floors. The first floor is all plastered and if barriers were made and in place it could be used at any time. Finishing work is progressing on the other two floors.

Two wells were sunk during the early summer months and they have given us the water required for all purposes.

Owing to shortage of water during first part of summer, work did not start in brickyard until July, and we made one hundred and sixty-eight thousand (168,000) bricks, all of good quality.

Excavation for North Wing was started and over two-thirds done when stopped by frost. General repairs were taken care of by the various departments.

We had 457 acres under cultivation on our farm, but owing to the very dry season we did not get a half crop.

During the winter months we cut and hauled 251 cords of wood, and 1,400 fence posts, and drew 1,032 cubic yards of gravel, and also cut and stored ice enough for our needs during the summer months. We graded and made a road 66 feet wide across our two new river lots and a start was made on fencing in this new property.

We held school during each working day of the year, and the progress made by those attending was excellent.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates was well looked after by our chaplains. Both chaplains report that they were well satisfied with the appreciation and attentiveness of the inmates during divine service.

The library, in which we have hundreds of good books, was well patronized. We also take a number of the leading magazines and our inmates enjoy reading them very much. A number of our inmates have been given permission to take up any special branch of study and allowed to get books to assist them, and are in this way fitting themselves to lead a better and more useful life upon their release.

The surgeon reports two deaths during the year, one from apoplexy and the other from spinal meningitis; also one serious case of appendicitis, which necessitated an

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operation from which the patient made a splendid recovery; also a number of other serious cases of illness during the year, and at the present time there are three cases of insanity, one case of very advanced tuberculosis and one of senile decay. Steps have been taken to remove the insane inmates to hospitals for the insane. The surgeon also reports ventilation and sanitary conditions as excellent.

As we now have a number of trucks, tractors and other gasolene machines, I think we should open up a gasolene engine repair department with a good gasolene engine mechanic in charge. Gasolene engine repairing is a very live industry throughout the country and a number of our inmates are anxious to be given instructions in this kind of work, as a good mechanic in this line of work can secure employment very easily at any season of the year.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the inmates on the whole was very good.

Inspector Smith paid us a visit during the year and we were glad to have him with us so as to be able to discuss prison matters. Visits of this kind are very helpful. I am of the opinion that our wardens should be sent each year to visit other institutions, so that they will not get into a rut in the management of the penitentiaries, but be broadened by association with other prison men and seeing other institutions.

APPENDIX C—EXPENDITURE

KINGSTON

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 151,061 30
Uniforms and mess...	10,601 74
Bonuses...	41,941 33
Retroactive salary...	27,819 34
	—————
	\$231,423 71

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	\$ 48,286 67
Clothing and hospital...	35,398 20
	—————
	83,684 87

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 8,702 52
Transfer and interment...	27 39
	—————
	8,729 91

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 33,251 48
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	18,204 34
Chapels, schools and library...	637 99
Office expenses...	4,267 31
	—————
	56,361 12

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 6,365 32
Trade shops...	15,377 83
	—————
	21,743 15

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 1,706 03
Furnishings...	6,252 10
Utensils and vehicles...	4,541 10
Land, buildings and walls...	29,560 41
	—————
	42,059 64

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 1,181 98
Special...	5,822 40
	—————
	7,004 38

Total

\$451,006 78

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 107,376 78
Uniforms and mess...	7,768 66
Bonuses...	35,935 40
Retroactive salary...	27,151 43
	—————
	\$178,232 27

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	\$ 38,475 91
Clothing and hospital...	23,550 54
	—————
	62,026 45

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 4,551 44
Transfer and interment...	90 42
	—————
	4,641 86

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 16,210 38
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	23,864 97
Chapels, schools and library...	675 23
Office expenses...	1,832 63
	—————
	42,583 21

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 5,676 70
Trade shops...	4,922 18
	—————
	10,598 88

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 1,932 97
Furnishing...	1,017 57
Utensils and vehicles...	3,218 21
Land, buildings and walls...	13,258 20
	—————
	19,426 95

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 412 68
Special...	579 51
	—————
	992 19

Total

\$318,501 81

EXPENDITURE

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EXPENDITURE—Continued

DORCHESTER

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 69,725 73
Uniforms and mess...	5,793 74
Bonuses...	22,159 61
Retroactive salary...	18,548 92
	—————
	\$116,228 00

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	\$ 24,630 09
Clothing and hospital...	15,263 89
	—————
	39,893 98

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 5,771 94
Transfer and interment...	96 53
	—————
	5,868 47

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 10,134 15
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	7,292 46
Chapels, schools and library...	668 88
Office expenses...	1,144 37
	—————
	19,239 86

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 5,595 88
Trade shops...	5,605 80
	—————
	11,201 68

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 4,132 47
Furnishing...	2,657 41
Utensils and vehicles...	2,049 14
Land, buildings and walls...	35,769 91
	—————
	44,608 93

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 649 07
Special...	502 40
	—————
	1,151 47

Total...

\$238,192 39

MANITOBA

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 35,538 76
Uniform and mess...	5,437 55
Bonuses...	17,349 85
Retroactive salary...	14,676 28
	—————
	93,002 44

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	\$ 14,239 44
Clothing and hospital...	6,807 28
	—————
	21,046 72

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 2,749 27
Transfer and interment...	140 77
	—————
	2,890 04

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 18,322 98
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	4,073 65
Chapels, schools and library...	281 44
Office expenses...	781 44
	—————
	23,459 51

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 1,678 75
Trade shops...	3,233 10
	—————
	4,911 85

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 1,677 08
Furnishing...	893 74
Utensils and vehicles...	1,055 05
Land, buildings and walls...	8,206 35
	—————
	11,832 22

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 980 09
Special...	53 27
	—————
	1,033 36

Total...

\$158,176 14

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EXPENDITURE—Continued

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 61,327 39
Uniforms and mess...	4,240 95
Bonuses...	13,682 89
Retroactive salary...	14,994 55
	—————
	\$94,245 78

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	9,947 51
Clothing and hospital...	6,105 70
	—————
	16,053 21

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 1,411 54
Transfer and interment...	1,085 66
	—————
	2,497 20

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 8,732 88
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	1,870 32
Chapels, schools and library...	289 75
Office expenses...	879 39
	—————
	11,772 34

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 2,160 20
Trade shops...	1,096 70
	—————
	3,256 90

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 868 03
Furnishing...	498 27
Utensils and vehicles...	
Land, buildings and walls...	11,028 99
	—————
	12,395 29

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 1,658 53
Special...	530 85
	—————
	2,189 38

Total...	\$142,410 10
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ALBERTA

Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 21,226 09
Uniforms and mess...	1,761 88
Bonuses...	3,297 69
Retroactive salary...	7,917 31
	—————
	\$ 34,202 97

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	\$ 2,093 00
Clothing and hospital...	336 30
	—————
	2,429 30

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances...	\$ 153 17
Transfer and interment...	1,078 39
	—————
	1,231 56

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water...	\$ 695 19
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	734 31
Chapels, schools and library...	25 00
Office expenses...	809 70
	—————
	2,264 20

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 145 40
Trade shops...	1,034 28
Coal mine...	2,466 76
	—————
	3,646 44

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 4,701 70
Furnishing...	9 35
Utensils and vehicles...	2 21
Land, buildings and walls...	2,609 79
	—————
	7,323 05

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 488 77
Special...	3,410 02
	—————
	3,898 79

Total...	\$ 54,996 31
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EXPENDITURE

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EXPENDITURE — *Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN

Staff

Salaries and retiring allowances...	\$ 52,156 05
Uniforms and mess...	7,232 51
Bonuses...	16,145 68
Retroactive salary...	11,089 56
	<hr/>
	\$ 86,623 80

Maintenance of inmates—

Rations...	17,952 96
Clothing and hospital...	9,504 69
	<hr/>
	27,457 65

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances ...	\$ 2,420 45
Transfer and interment...	813 80
	<hr/>
	3,234 25

Working expenses —

Heat, light and water...	\$ 21,508 32
Maintenance of buildings and machinery...	4,075 95
Chapels, schools and library...	213 89
Office expenses...	1,357 72
	<hr/>
	27,155 88

Industries—

Farm...	\$ 8,590 77
Trade shops...	2,525 65
	<hr/>
	11,116 42

Prison equipment—

Machinery...	\$ 1,352 51
Furnishing...	1,624 72
Utensils and vehicles...	1,025 50
Land, buildings and walls...	97,437 69
	<hr/>
	101,440 42

Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel...	\$ 205 04
Special...	173 45
	<hr/>
	378 49

Total...	\$ 257,406 91
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PENITENTIARIES GENERAL

Office expenses...	\$ 6 00
Special...	286 50
	<hr/>
Total...	292 50

APPENDIX "D"—LIST OF OFFICERS

AS ON MARCH 31, 1921

KINGSTON

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of First Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary	
<i>General</i> —							
(a) Ponsford, J. C.....	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 5, 1863	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 4, 1913	\$3,180	
Anglin, W. G.....	Surgeon	"	Oct. 8, 1856	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	2,400	
McDonald, Rev. M.....	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,500	
Dobbs, Rev. O. G.....	Chaplain	Church of England	Feb. 13, 1853	Mar. 29, 1913	Mar. 29, 1913	1,500	
Minnes, T. D.....	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 29, 1859	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 13, 1913	2,040	
Caughey, R. A.....	Cler. Assistant	"	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 19, 1912	1,380	
Begg, H. S.....	"	Church of England	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	June 11, 1914	1,320	
(b) Keech, H. L.....	"	Methodist	May 1, 1870	Oct. 1, 1914	May 1, 1918	1,320	
Grant, J. A.....	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 21, 1871	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,320	
Van Alstyne, C. S.....	"	Methodist	Jan. 7, 1871	Mar. 17, 1921	Mar. 17, 1921	1,260	
Robinson, A. N.....	Prison Clerk	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1871	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921	1,200	
Kellison, H. S.....	Steward	"	Oct. 26, 1888	April 30, 1920	April 30, 1920	1,500	
Madden, P.....	Assistant	Roman Catholic	April 17, 1864	Aug. 1, 1888	Aug. 1, 1913	1,200	
(c) Edgar J.....	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1870	May 8, 1916	May 8, 1916	1,140	
Raven, A. N.....	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	April 18, 1872	June 15, 1920	Sept. 1, 1920	1,080	
McConnell, A. D.....	"	Anglican	Jan. 21, 1880	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	1,080	
Draper, M. G.....	Matron	Methodist	Jan. 23, 1866	Mar. 22, 1920	Dec. 1, 1920	1,020	
Van Luyen, A.....	Assistant Matron	Methodist	April 14, 1878	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960	
Doolan, L. E.....	"	Roman Catholic	May 24, 1880	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960	
(d) Nixon, T.....	Librarian	Church of England	Feb. 7, 1877	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	1,740	
McKay, W.....	Assistant Librarian	Presbyterian	Nov. 6, 1870	April 4, 1919	April 4, 1919	1,320	
Irwin, W.....	"	Church of England	Sept. 5, 1867	May 12, 1919	May 12, 1919	1,320	
Dennison, G. R.....	"	Baptist	Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,260	
Tollerst, W.....	Fireman	Church of England	Feb. 9, 1871	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,080	
Bell, G.....	"	Church of England	Mar. 3, 1872	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1916	1,020	
Driscoll, D.....	"	Roman Catholic	May 15, 1872	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020	
Botting, G.....	"	Church of England	Oct. 10, 1874	Nov. 4, 1919	Nov. 4, 1919	1,020	
<i>Industrial</i> —							
Burns, R. J.....	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,680	
Tweddell, J.....	"	Methodist	Jan. 21, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Aug. 1, 1918	1,560	
Benupre, P. M.....	Industrial Guard	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	April 1, 1903	1,200	
Lawlor, J.....	Stn. Ctr.	"	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	April 1, 1903	1,200	
Walker, H. L.....	Blksm...	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	April 3, 1897	1,200	
Davidson, T.....	M. son...	Presbyterian	Mar. 23, 1872	July 1, 1902	Mar. 16, 1908	1,200	
Doyle, J.....	M. Bags	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1918	1,140	
Sullivan, G.....	"	"	April 20, 1875	April 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1918	1,140	
Wilson, J. A.....	Mason...	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1875	June 1, 1906	April 1, 1919	1,140	
(e) Corbett, A. J.....	Carpenter	"	Feb. 8, 1873	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1920	1,140	
(f) Macdonald, J. A.....	Tailor	"	June 17, 1871	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 10, 1914	1,140	
Scott, J. A.....	"	Shoe-maker	Church of England	June 27, 1871	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,080
Mills, J. H.....	"	Tin-smith	Methodist	Jan. 9, 1885	Jan. 26, 1921	Jan. 26, 1921	1,080
Purdy, E. K.....	"	Farm....	Methodist	Sept. 3, 1870	Oct. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1921	1,380
<i>Police</i> —							
(g) Tucker, R. R.....	Deputy Warden	All Saints	April 5, 1880	May 6, 1914	Jan. 1, 1921	1,800	
Walsh, M. J.....	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	Mar. 4, 1875	Aug. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1921	1,620	
(h) Clayton, T.....	Chief Watchman	Church of England	May 19, 1879	Nov. 20, 1913	May 1, 1918	1,380	
Kennedy, M. J.....	Guard	Roman Catholic	April 18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884	1,080	
McConville, A.....	"	"	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	1,080	
Mathews, W. H.....	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1865	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080	
McWaters, J.....	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080	
Germann, D.....	"	"	April 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080	
Berrigan, J.....	"	Roman Catholic	July 8, 1867	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	1,080	
Powell, H. J.....	"	Methodist	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905	1,080	
Lawless, J. J.....	"	Roman Catholic	April 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	1,080	
Donoghue, J. V.....	"	"	July 9, 1880	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907	1,080	
Nolan, G. P.....	"	"	April 3, 1872	Nov. 1, 1907	Nov. 1, 1907	1,080	
Walsh, W. L.....	"	"	July 28, 1885	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080	

(a) Transferred from Alberta, April 1, 1920.
 (b) Transferred from Alberta, July 1, 1920.
 (c) Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
 (d) Transferred from Dorchester, October 1, 1920.
 (e) Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
 (f) Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
 (g) Transferred from Alberta, April 1, 1920.
 (h) Transferred from Alberta, April 15, 1920.

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LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

As on MARCH 31, 1921—Continued

KINGSTON—Continued

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.</i>						
Bird, P.	Guard	Roman Catholic	Dec. 1, 1875	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080
Clark, R. A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1881	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1912	1,080
Donaldson, S.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 8, 1878	June 1, 1912	June 1, 1913	1,080
Sears, R. W.	"	Methodist	Mar. 11, 1885	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	1,080
Barr, A.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1870	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Morris, R. C.	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1891	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,020
Tobin, T.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 1880	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Duffy, B. F.	"	"	Nov. 1, 1892	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
Clarke, T. N.	"	Methodist	Aug. 11, 1878	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Harvey, F.	"	Church of England	Aug. 11, 1878	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,020
Filson, H. K.	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 1, 1880	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914	1,020
Miles, R. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 27, 1893	Oct. 3, 1919	Oct. 3, 1919	1,020
Gilbey, J.	"	Church of England	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. 31, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	1,020
Pullen, A.	"	"	July 10, 1894	Oct. 25, 1919	Oct. 25, 1919	1,020
Tyson, W. E.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Oct. 17, 1919	Oct. 17, 1919	1,020
Archibald, W. N.	"	"	April 1, 1897	Oct. 15, 1919	Oct. 15, 1919	1,020
Wendholt, H.	"	"	Jan. 27, 1892	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Barton, F.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1894	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Marshall, F. X.	"	Roman Catholic	July 22, 1892	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Nicholson, K.	"	Church of England	April 6, 1898	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Cox, W. J.	"	"	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 28, 1919	Dec. 28, 1919	1,020
Atkins, J.	"	"	Oct. 2, 1886	Jan. 29, 1920	Jan. 29, 1920	960
Patterson, J. K.	"	"	Aug. 27, 1898	April 9, 1920	April 9, 1920	960
(i) Stead, W. G.	"	Methodist	July 1, 1883	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	1,080
(i) Cleeton, H.	"	Church of England	Sept. 1, 1887	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	1,080
(i) Hood, J. C.	"	"	April 1, 1890	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
(i) McKay, A. D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 5, 1882	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
(i) Edwards, J. S.	"	Church of England	May 15, 1888	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
(i) Brown, A. D.	"	"	Sept. 11, 1886	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	960
(i) Halligan, J.	"	"	June 10, 1887	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	960
(i) Walsh, T. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 5, 1887	June 16, 1920	June 16, 1920	960
(i) Forsythe, A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1883	July 27, 1920	July 27, 1920	960
(i) Seammell, E.	"	"	Feb. 29, 1884	Aug. 11, 1920	Aug. 12, 1920	960
(k) Aiken, G. O.	"	Methodist	April 5, 1882	Nov. 1, 1920	Oct. 1, 1920	960
(i) Turpin, R. O.	"	Church of England	Oct. 26, 1897	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921	960
(i) Shurthiff, L.	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1890	Aug. 24, 1920	Aug. 24, 1920	960
(i) Silver, M.	"	Church of England	Nov. 2, 1884	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
(i) Cummings, E. H.	"	Methodist	June 8, 1889	Feb. 1, 1907	June 24, 1915	1,080
(m) Lowes, P. S.	"	Church of England	Jan. 24, 1887	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
Porter, W. J.	"	"	Sept. 10, 1890	Oct. 25, 1920	Oct. 25, 1920	960
Snook, H. S.	"	Methodist	Mar. 17, 1893	Nov. 15, 1920	Nov. 17, 1920	960
Davies, F.	"	Presbyterian	June 2, 1887	Nov. 26, 1920	Nov. 26, 1920	960
Wickham, W.	"	Church of England	Dec. 31, 1898	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Holland, H.	"	"	June 4, 1895	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Dixon, Thos.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 8, 1897	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Sullivan, Leo.	"	Roman Catholic	April 13, 1887	July 14, 1920	July 14, 1920	960
Davidson, S. C.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Watchorn, R. H.	"	Standard	Sept. 24, 1884	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Stephenson, J. W.	"	Church of England	May 7, 1890	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Johnston, K. N.	"	Methodist	Oct. 29, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
West, W. H.	"	Church of England	Mar. 17, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Pocking, G. F.	"	Presbyterian	July 11, 1889	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Taylor, W. S.	"	Church of England	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Earl, O. A.	"	Methodist	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 28, 1921	Jan. 28, 1921	960
Jenkin, M. E.	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 1, 1891	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Walker, L. I.	"	Church of England	Aug. 27, 1899	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Angrove, T. H.	"	"	Nov. 2, 1894	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Bearance, R. E.	"	"	July 14, 1895	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Smith, G. R.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	960
Hamilton, B.	"	Church of England	Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 24, 1921	Jan. 24, 1921	960
Bushey, W.	"	"	Nov. 4, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960
Woodhouse, H.	"	Baptist	Sept. 17, 1883	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960
Spence, L. P.	"	Church of England	Mar. 17, 1881	Mar. 19, 1921	Mar. 19, 1921	960
Trotter, L. C.	"	Methodist	Mar. 15, 1886	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960

(i) Transferred from Alberta, April 23, 1920.

(j) Transferred from Alberta, April 13, 1920.

(l) Retired, May 21, 1914. Reappointed June 24, 1915. Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.

(m) Appointed guard, November 1, 1918. Resigned, May 31, 1920.

(k) Retired, Oct. 31, 1916. Re-appointed Oct. 1, 1920.

12 GEORGE V, A. 1922

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

As on MARCH 31, 1921—Continued

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>General—</i>						
Pominville, J. A.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 28, 1861	Jul. 10, 1912	July 10, 1912	\$2,640
Caron, Rev. C. R.	Chaplain	"	Dec. 17, 1850	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,500
Godard, Rev. H.	Chaplain	Church of England	Sept. 14, 1865	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1917	1,500
Garcia, Ed.	Accountant	Roman Catholic	June 9, 1879	Nov. 1, 1916	Mar. 1, 1919	1,620
Prefontaine, A.	Storekeeper	"	Oct. 24, 1871	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,440
Cooper, H. W.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	Sept. 17, 1855	Aug. 27, 1920	Nov. 8, 1920	1,260
Sigouin, Arm.	P. C. B. Keeper	Roman Catholic	May 24, 1890	Sept. 1, 1917	Aug. 1, 1919	1,320
Murphy, J. M. R.	Prison Clerk	"	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1919	1,260
Dufault, F. H.	"	"	Nov. 17, 1887	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,260
Jobin, L.	Steward	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Aug. 1, 1907	1,200
Aube, W.	Assistant Steward	"	Oct. 18, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	1,200
(a) Bastien, F. X.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1876	Oct. 14, 1912	Feb. 8, 1919	1,170
Champagne, E.	Engineer	"	Oct. 4, 1879	May 1, 1913	May 1, 1913	1,980
Chateauvert, A. P.	Assistant Engineer	"	Nov. 24, 1878	Jan. 15, 1914	Jan. 15, 1914	1,380
Lauzon, J.	"	"	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	Dec. 1, 1916	1,320
Jubinville, A.	"	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	June 1, 1919	1,320
O'Shea, D.	Hospital Nurse	"	May 2, 1860	Aug. 15, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200
(b) deCotret, Dr. O. R.	Assistant Hospital Nurse	"	Nov. 19, 1866	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,140
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Kelly, Ant.	C. T. Instructor	"	Jan. 22, 1888	Jan. 17, 1919	Jan. 17, 1919	1,680
Prevost, W.	Industrial Guard	"	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1899	Oct. 1, 1896	1,200
Pepin, J. L.	Quarry Tailor	"	Dec. 13, 1872	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,200
Latour, J.	Farmer	"	Mar. 21, 1869	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,200
Godin, F. X.	Carpenter	"	Oct. 17, 1876	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,200
Sigouin, Alf.	Mason	"	Dec. 18, 1877	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914	1,200
Iesage, R.	Blacksmith	"	June 17, 1886	Dec. 1, 1911	April 1, 1915	1,140
Galarneau, I.	S. Ctr.	"	Jan. 10, 1857	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,140
Filiatrault, Aza	Tin-smith	"	May 7, 1868	Mar. 5, 1921	Mar. 5, 1921	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Deputy Warden	"	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	June 7, 1919	1,920
Clermont, F.	Chief Keeper	"	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	Jan. 1, 1912	1,860
Desjardins, A.	Chief Watchman	"	June 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	July 1, 1912	1,440
Blondin, P.	Guard	"	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	Oct. 13, 1896	1,080
Greece, W.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1897	1,080
Charbonneau, A.	"	Roman Catholic	July 18, 1862	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1898	1,080
Forest, G.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	April 24, 1899	Aug. 24, 1899	1,080
Trudeau, A.	"	"	May 21, 1874	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	1,080
Filiatrault, N.	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901	1,080
Labrecque, J. L.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874	April 24, 1905	April 24, 1905	1,080
Dufresne, A.	"	"	Dec. 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,080
Barbeau, F.	"	"	Nov. 20, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,080
Proulx, M.	"	"	Mar. 9, 1879	Mar. 1, 1906	Mar. 1, 1906	1,080
Pare, A.	"	"	Oct. 29, 1881	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	1,080
Jette, U.	"	"	June 18, 1881	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1910	1,080
Desrochers, J. B.	"	"	May 22, 1885	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Dupuis, D.	"	"	Mar. 31, 1887	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Gauthier, A.	"	"	Sept. 29, 1881	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080
Godin, H.	"	"	Aug. 3, 1884	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080
Bolduc, M.	"	"	Mar. 23, 1888	Dec. 1, 1912	Dec. 1, 1912	1,080
Poirier, D.	"	"	Aug. 25, 1886	April 1, 1913	April 1, 1913	1,080
Belanger, W.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1879	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080
Legault, A.	"	"	Aug. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080
Deschambault, W. A.	"	"	Sept. 10, 1879	Aug. 1, 1915	Aug. 1, 1915	1,020
Lapointe, J. A.	"	"	May 23, 1887	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,020
Aubin, J.	"	"	Sept. 18, 1885	Aug. 1, 1917	Aug. 1, 1917	1,020
Lenden, A.	"	"	Aug. 11, 1887	Dec. 1, 1917	Dec. 1, 1917	1,020
Leroux, O.	"	"	Jan. 12, 1884	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,020
Lefebvre, A.	"	"	Sept. 26, 1894	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
L'esperance, D.	"	"	Aug. 23, 1874	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Cousineau, H.	"	"	Jan. 6, 1895	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Nadeau, J.	"	"	July 6, 1897	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Aubé, Z.	"	"	Nov. 8, 1893	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Miron, A.	"	"	Oct. 15, 1896	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Heneault, R.	"	"	Nov. 5, 1890	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Johnson, C. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1888	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
St. Aubin, E.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 21, 1892	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Wand, G. G.	"	Church of England	June 4, 1881	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	960
Byrne, John	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 25, 1880	April 13, 1920	April 13, 1920	960
Hamel, N.	"	"	Aug. 6, 1887	April 27, 1920	April 27, 1920	960
Delorme, A.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1887	May 31, 1920	May 31, 1920	960
Girard, R.	"	"	Oct. 8, 1899	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960

(a) Resigned March 31, 1921.

(b) Dismissed March 31, 1921.

LIST OF OFFICERS

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1921—Continued

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.</i>						
Berube, J.	Guard	Roman Catholic	Jan. 26, 1894	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960
Horsborough, J. A.	"	Church of England	Jan. 16, 1885	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960
Roy, D.	"	Roman Catholic	July 4, 1881	June 30, 1920	June 30, 1920	960
Crandall, A. H.	"	Church of England	April 16, 1891	July 8, 1920	July 8, 1920	960
Cheesman, A. W.	"	"	July 9, 1885	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
Kellett, G. H.	"	"	Aug. 21, 1892	Oct. 7, 1920	Oct. 7, 1920	960
Everitt, A. J.	"	Baptist	June 28, 1886	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Dorion, J. E.	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 6, 1888	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Timlin, C. E.	"	"	Dec. 18, 1881	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Duffield, J.	"	"	Feb. 15, 1890	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
McClelland, H.	"	"	Mar. 17, 1887	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Loranger, Art.	"	"	Mar. 5, 1896	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Winn, W. J.	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 19, 1894	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
McIver, G.	"	Roman Catholic	May 7, 1896	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Gravel, A.	"	"	Jan. 31, 1887	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Ginchereau, J.	"	"	May 7, 1888	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Montbriand, E.	"	"	Mar. 20, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Daly, J. L.	"	"	July 18, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Humphreys, H.	"	Church of England	July 29, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Cormier, A.	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 26, 1896	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
(c) Valiquette, A.	Assistant Engineer	"	July 8, 1896	July 20, 1920	July 20, 1920	1,260
(d) Labrosse, O.	Guard	"	Nov. 9, 1889	Feb. 26, 1921	Feb. 26, 1921	960
McClelland, J. J.	Industrial Guard Shoemaker	"	July 22, 1886	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar. 1, 1921	1,080

(c) Dismissed March 31, 1921.

(d) Resigned March 31, 1921.

DORCHESTER

<i>General—</i>						
(a) Meighen, W.	Warden	Presbyterian	Oct. 24, 1878	June 1, 1914	April 1, 1920	\$2,700
Teed, J. F., M.D.	Surgeon	Anglican	Feb. 23, 1863	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	2,640
Starratt, C. S.	Accountant	Baptist	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1911	2,040
Thomas, Rev. B. H.	Chaplain	"	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,500
Dufour, Rev. P. P.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	June 29, 1864	Nov. 16, 1916	Nov. 16, 1916	1,500
Sears, Lorne	Prison Clerk Book-keeper	Baptist	Nov. 13, 1886	June 8, 1914	Oct. 1, 1920	1,320
Allain, W. L.	Cler. Assistant	Roman Catholic	April 13, 1865	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1917	1,380
Goad, G. T.	Warden's Clerk	Methodist	Sept. 9, 1892	Aug. 24, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921	1,260
(b) Bavlie, Charles	Engineer	Congregational	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1918	1,860
LeBlanc, Edward	Assistant Engineer	Roman Catholic	Oct. 2, 1896	Jan. 27, 1919	Jan. 27, 1919	1,320
Haviland, E. H.	"	Methodist	Jan. 9, 1869	Sept. 18, 1919	Sept. 18, 1919	1,320
Nixon, Ethel	Industrial Guard House-keeper	Anglican	Sept. 19, 1893	June 7, 1920	June 7, 1920	1,020
Allain, Adeline	Matron	Roman Catholic	Feb. 28, 1874	Feb. 3, 1921	Feb. 3, 1921	960
(c) McDonald, A. M.	Steward	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	April 1, 1903	1,620
Chapman, F. O.	Assistant Steward	Anglican	Aug. 25, 1879	Jan. 16, 1912	April 1, 1916	1,200
Papineau, G. B.	Hospital Nurse	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	June 1, 1898	1,200
Lane, Ernest	Fireman	Methodist	Feb. 4, 1875	Sept. 1, 1917	Sept. 1, 1917	1,020
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Kane, J. J.	C. T. I.	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	Aug. 1, 1910	1,680
Foran, W. J.	Industrial Guard Shoe-maker	"	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	Mar. 12, 1907	1,200
Bishop, W. E.	" Black-smith	Methodist	Mar. 28, 1869	June 24, 1920	June 24, 1920	1,080
McPherson, Andrew	" Farmer	Presbyterian	Aug. 10, 1861	May 4, 1910	May 4, 1910	1,200
McPherson, N. A.	" Tailor	"	Aug. 18, 1880	May 19, 1913	May 19, 1913	1,200
Emery, E. N.	" Mason	Roman Catholic	Aug. 13, 1875	April 1, 1916	April 1, 1916	1,140
<i>Police—</i>						
Elsdon, C. S.	Deputy Warden	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	Jan. 1, 1921	1,800
McDougall, S.	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1871	July 23, 1895	April 1, 1916	1,380
Walsh, Thomas	Guard	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	1,080
Drillio, George	"	Presbyterian	April 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
Brown, Arthur	"	"	Sept. 23, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
Getson, S. H.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
(d) Belliveau, D. P.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	Feb. 16, 1905	1,080
Friel, Albert	"	"	Nov. 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	Aug. 14, 1906	1,080
Card, Charles	"	Baptist	Nov. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	1,080

(a) Transferred from Alberta, August 1, 1920.

(b) Transferred from Kingston, September 24, 1920.

(c) Resigned, March 31, 1894. Reappointed, November 1, 1894.

(d) Resigned, December 2, 1903. Reappointed, February 16, 1905.

12 GEORGE V, A. 1922

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued
AS ON MARCH 31, 1921—Continued
DORCHESTER—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.</i>						
Bowes, F. C.	Guard	Baptist	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	1,080
Cumming, A. B.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1908	1,080
Lowerison, B. A.	"	Anglican	Feb. 2, 1879	April 1, 1909	April 1, 1909	1,080
Ward, N. P.	"	Baptist	Oct. 9, 1879	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,080
Sinclair, R. S.	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 22, 1882	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Bourque, A. P.	"	Roman Catholic	July. 14, 1877	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Cook, C. E.	"	Baptist	Sept. 23, 1887	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,020
Thompson, H. R.	"	"	Dec. 10, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
De Varenne, W. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 9, 1892	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Mahan, C. J.	"	"	Dec. 9, 1879	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Babcock, C. P.	"	Methodist	Nov. 4, 1876	Oct. 1, 1916	Oct. 1, 1916	1,020
Crossman, P. C.	"	Baptist	May 7, 1884	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,020
LeBlanc, F. L.	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 30, 1878	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,020
Palmer, W. A.	"	Baptist	Sept. 10, 1890	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Cole, Edgar	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 17, 1891	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Dobson, F. L.	"	Methodist	June 17, 1897	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960
Coleman, Samuel	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 8, 1892	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960
Whalen, Richard	"	"	June 6, 1885	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	960
Pickles, W. S.	"	Methodist	April 22, 1885	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	960
Kaye, P. A.	"	Baptist	Oct. 5, 1895	April 15, 1920	April 15, 1920	960
Robinson, W. C.	"	Anglican	Mar. 4, 1895	Oct. 8, 1920	Oct. 8, 1920	960
Palmer, S. A.	"	Baptist	July 18, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901	1,080
McDonald, J. D.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903	1,080

MANITOBA

<i>General—</i>							
Grahame, W. R.	Warden	Presbyterian	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1916	\$3,060	
McFadden, J. J., M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	Dec. 21, 1856	Oct. 1, 1917	Oct. 1, 1917	2,520	
Stewart, Rev. S. W. I.	Chaplain	Methodist	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1907	1,500	
Blair, Rev. J. J.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	April 22, 1874	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb. 1, 1918	1,500	
Keech, H.	Accountant and Store-keeper	Methodist	May 26, 1851	Nov. 22, 1906	May 1, 1907	2,040	
Macdougall, J. A.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	June 25, 1876	Jan. 12, 1914	Jan. 12, 1914	1,380	
Woods, H.	Prison Clerk Book-keeper	"	Sept. 18, 1870	Oct. 20, 1905	Dec. 1, 1920	1,260	
Freeman, E.	Steward	"	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	1,620	
Browne, J. W.	Hospital Nurse	Presbyterian	Mar. 31, 1889	June 9, 1915	Nov. 1, 1919	1,140	
Shead, W. H.	Engineer	Church of England	June 4, 1869	Sept. 21, 1918	Sept. 21, 1918	1,860	
<i>Industrial—</i>							
Bloomfield, S. F.	C. T. I.	Church of England	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1915	Feb. 1, 1917	1,560	
Miller, T.	Instructor	"	Dec. 17, 1857	Dec. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	1,200	
McCullough, J.	Shoemaker	Mason	April 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	July 15, 1907	1,200	
(a) Valpy, J. T.	"	Blacksmith	Church of England	June 1, 1862	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,200
Robertson, J. P.	"	Farm	Presbyterian	July 16, 1872	Oct. 16, 1912	Oct. 16, 1912	1,200
Martin, C.	"	Tailor	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1876	July 5, 1913	July 5, 1913	1,200
<i>Police—</i>							
McLeod, J.	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	Sept. 20, 1860	Jan. 1, 1898	May 1, 1914	2,040	
Abbott, W. C.	Chief Keeper	"	May 14, 1873	May 1, 1903	April 1, 1914	1,860	
Downie, R.	Guard	"	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	1,080	
Fisher, A.	"	Church of England	May 17, 1881	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,080	
Linklater, G.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1884	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080	
Powell, J. A.	"	Church of England	Oct. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080	
Meade, W. R.	"	"	June 13, 1880	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080	
Kirk, T. P.	"	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1881	Sept. 1, 1918	Sept. 1, 1918	1,020	
(b) Nordin, E.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 27, 1895	Mar. 31, 1919	Mar. 31, 1919	1,020	
Ellison, C.	"	"	June 22, 1892	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020	
O'Connor, E.	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 1, 1885	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,020	
(c) Meaney, D. J.	"	"	Mar. 11, 1885	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,020	
Macdonald, C. M.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 23, 1889	Nov. 6, 1919	Nov. 6, 1919	1,020	
Williams, J.	"	Church of England	July 23, 1880	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960	
McLean, D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 12, 1886	May 12, 1920	May 12, 1920	960	
Parkinson, R.	"	Wesleyan	Dec. 24, 1881	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	960	
Stanhope, R.	"	Church of England	May 12, 1887	Mar. 27, 1920	April 15, 1920	960	
McPherson, H.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 2, 1881	May 12, 1920	May 12, 1920	960	
Anderson, H. G.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1894	July 2, 1920	July 2, 1920	960	
Kynoch, A. E.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1892	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	960	
Macdonald, H.	"	"	Mar. 4, 1884	Oct. 21, 1920	Oct. 21, 1920	960	
Erskine, J.	"	"	May 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1920	Nov. 8, 1920	960	
Watson, A.	"	"	May 8, 1894	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb. 7, 1921	960	
Allen, J.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960	
Campbell, D.	"	"	Dec. 4, 1886	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	960	
Johnston, E. C.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1893	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	960	
Leiter, J. J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1886	Feb. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	960	
Campbell, A. H.	"	Presbyterian	April 28, 1890	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960	

(a) Transferred from Alberta Penitentiary, August 31, 1920.

(b) Transferred from Alberta Penitentiary, March, 1920.

(c) Resigned, March 31, 1921.

LIST OF OFFICERS

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

As on MARCH 31, 1921—Continued

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>General—</i>						
Brown, John Cunningham.	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	\$3,180
Green, Thomas Bennett.	Surgeon (part time).....	"	Aug. 15, 1874	Mar. 8, 1921	Mar. 8, 1921	1,500
Harvey, James Milton	Accountant.....	Church of England	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	June 29, 1895	2,040
Vert, Rev. Albert E.	Chaplain.....	Presbyterian.....	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,500
(a) Michel, Rev. Andrew.	Chaplain.....	Roman Catholic..	July 26, 1867	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,500
Stewart, Findley.	Storekeeper.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1910	1,440
Emery, Frank Boucher	Cler. Assistant.....	Church of England	Mar. 26, 1869	June 15, 1914	June 15, 1914	1,320
Currie, William.	Engineer.....	Presbyterian.....	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	1,980
Norman, Harry Frederick.	Hospital Nurse.....	Church of England	April 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200
Robertson, Robert John.	Steward.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1913	1,620
Devine, Patrick.....	Assistant Steward.....	Roman Catholic..	July 20, 1875	April 8, 1901	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Imlah, John.....	C. T. I.....	Presbyterian.....	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Aug. 1, 1911	1,680
Mackenzie, Donald C.	Industrial Guard.....	Methodist.....	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	Mar. 4, 1904	1,200
McLellan, James.....	Carpen- ter.....	Presbyterian.....	Nov. 14, 1866	Aug. 9, 1911	Aug. 9, 1911	1,200
Keeling, George H. H.	" Shoe- maker.....	Church of England	Jan. 30, 1877	Oct. 1, 1911	Mar. 1, 1919	1,140
Bresser, Thomas.....	" Farmer..	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 6, 1886	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
Patchell, William A.	Deputy Warden.....	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Jan. 1, 1921	1,920
Trollope, George W.	Chief Keeper.....	"	Aug. 8, 1887	May 21, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921	1,620
Douglass, Robert.	Guard.....	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Dec. 1, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	1,080
Keenan, Patrick J.	"	Roman Catholic..	July 16, 1879	Dec. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	1,080
Mullins, Barnett A.	"	Church of England	Oct. 4, 1881	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080
Johnson, Harry.....	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,080
Craig, Robert.....	"	Presbyterian.....	Oct. 18, 1876	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911	1,080
Petticrew, John.....	"	"	Dec. 19, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	Nov. 1, 1912	1,080
McCormack, Samuel.	"	Church of England	July 14, 1890	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913	1,080
North, Albert Thomas	"	Methodist.....	May 14, 1885	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913	1,080
Wilson, Alexander.....	"	Presbyterian.....	May 30, 1893	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Goss, John Lewis.....	"	Methodist.....	May 24, 1884	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Davies, William.....	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
(b) Jack, Richard.....	"	Presbyterian.....	Dec. 2, 1883	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Bennett, William A.	"	Church of England	April 20, 1883	Feb. 15, 1919	Feb. 15, 1919	1,020
Wright, William.....	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,020
Hyde, John.....	"	Roman Catholic..	June 24, 1886	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,020
McKenzie, Hector.....	"	Presbyterian.....	Oct. 14, 1881	Jan. 12, 1920	Jan. 12, 1920	960
(c) Clarke, John.....	"	"	June 24, 1887	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020
House, Nathaniel.....	"	Church of England	April 17, 1899	Sept. 13, 1920	Sept. 13, 1920	960
Fisher, Leonard C....	"	"	June 9, 1886	Feb. 21, 1921	Feb. 21, 1921	960

(a) Retired, March 31, 1921.

(b) Returned to duty from leave overseas, August 31, 1920.

(c) Transferred from Stony Mountain, August 16, 1920.

ALBERTA

Cashman, J. J.....	Accountant.....	Roman Catholic.	April 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	\$2,060
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SASKATCHEWAN

<i>General—</i>						
MacLeod, W. J.....	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Mar. 25, 1914	\$3,180
Chisholm, J. S.....	Surgeon.....	"	Dec. 21, 1870	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	1,620
Gabillon, Rev. V.....	Chaplain.....	Roman Catholic..	June 12, 1856	Oct. 1, 1916	Oct. 1, 1916	1,000
Carrier, L. G.....	Accountant.....	"	Sept. 4, 1882	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1916	1,920
Sergeant, F.....	Warden's Clerk.....	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1882	April 12, 1912	April 12, 1912	1,320
Chapman, P. D.....	Bookkeeper.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1912	June 1, 1920	1,260
Tabbutt, J.....	Steward.....	Church of England	Oct. 21, 1879	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,560
(a) Ewan, J.....	Assistant Steward.....	Presbyterian.....	Feb. 28, 1890	July 1, 1913	Mar. 10, 1920	1,080
Malcolmson, D.....	Engineer.....	"	June 9, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Feb. 1, 1919	1,860
Steinman, A. M.....	Assistant Engineer.....	Methodist.....	Mar. 30, 1889	June 1, 1916	Aug. 1, 1919	1,320
Dussault, J. D.....	Fireman.....	Roman Catholic..	Dec. 8, 1877	Mar. 16, 1920	Mar. 16, 1920	960

(a) Resigned, November 15, 1912. Reappointed, April 1, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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LIST OF OFFICERS—*Concluded.*

As on MARCH 31, 1921—*Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Allan, R. M.	C. T. I.	Presbyterian	April 13, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1913	1,680
Cowie, G.	Tailor Instructor	"	June 14, 1872	June 28, 1911	June 28, 1911	1,200
Anderson, J. A.	Farm Instructor	Baptist	Aug. 4, 1887	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914	1,200
McCullough, W. A.	Shoemaker Instructor	Fresbyterian	Sept. 20, 1874	July 17, 1919	July 17, 1919	1,140
Darby, C. S.	Mason Instructor	Church of England	June 22, 1884	Sept. 11, 1919	Sept. 11, 1919	1,140
Tresidder, G. H.	Blacksmith Instructor	Methodist	June 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,140
Phillips, W. J.	Brickmaker Instructor	Baptist	Oct. 28, 1864	Oct. 15, 1919	Oct. 15, 1919	1,080
Rogers, H. C.	Farm Instructor	Methodist	Dec. 24, 1894	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	1,080
Wootton, T. J.	Mason Instructor	Church of England	April 18, 1884	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	1,080
Jackson, T.	Carpenter Instructor	"	Mar. 11, 1883	June 8, 1920	June 8, 1920	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
Wyllie, R.	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	July 24, 1882	July 1, 1912	May 18, 1914	2,040
Doolan, P.	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1881	June 1, 1911	May 18, 1914	1,740
O'Sullivan, D.	Chief Watchman	"	May 5, 1868	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1911	1,440
Hanson, A.	Guard	Lutheran	April 7, 1881	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1912	1,080
Wilson, R. C. H.	"	Presbyterian	May 22, 1886	Mar. 1, 1917	Mar. 1, 1917	1,020
Blanc, P.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 3, 1888	April 1, 1918	April 1, 1918	1,020
Green, C. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb. 1, 1919	1,020
Temperton, J. R.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 17, 1889	Aug. 1, 1919	Aug. 1, 1919	1,020
Macleod, J.	"	"	Dec. 23, 1885	May 6, 1919	May 6, 1919	1,020
Pocock, S. C.	"	"	May 24, 1892	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,020
Hangerud, M. B.	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1894	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919	1,020
White, H.	"	"	Dec. 7, 1891	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919	960
Watkinson, J. V.	"	"	Aug. 26, 1886	Oct. 6, 1919	Oct. 6, 1919	1,020
Matthews, J.	"	Presbyterian	June 8, 1880	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	960
Roberts, H.	"	"	June 21, 1886	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	1,020
Dent, C. L.	"	Methodist	May 26, 1889	May 3, 1920	May 3, 1920	960
Tarr, J.	"	Church of England	May 15, 1892	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	960
Cox, W. B.	"	"	Mar. 22, 1894	May 21, 1920	May 21, 1920	960
Moore, S.	"	"	Nov. 19, 1891	June 28, 1920	June 28, 1920	960
Cameron, J. D.	"	Presbyterian	July 3, 1895	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960
Rowley, J. S.	"	Church of England	April 12, 1885	Jan. 20, 1921	Jan. 20, 1921	960
McLaughlin, W. H.	"	"	Aug. 6, 1887	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960

3	9	1	2	11	4
8	5	2	7	10	6
6	3	1	8	9	2
7	4	0	5	8	3
9	1	6	2	10	7